

APRIL

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance"

VOL. 26, NO. 14

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 3, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 14

Administrative Notice

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MARY E. MARTIN, Adm'r.

Jan. 15, 1862.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY, BEGON AT TEN O'CLOCK, JAN. 25, A. D. 1862.

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Witness, A. WOODS, Judge of said court for Calhoun County, at office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on this 25th day of Jan., A. D. 1862.

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Exploits of Jack Morgan

Capt. John Morgan was sent, a few days ago, on a scout with a detachment of his squadron near Laverne, and had a skirmish with the enemy's pickets, killing 17, and taking about as many prisoners. Capt. Morgan was entering the turpentine from a lane, and was alone, when he suddenly came in contact with a cavalier, who said to Morgan, "Halt, dismount." The reply was, "I am Captain John Morgan, and do not obey Federal commands; draw your pistol, sir; we are upon an equality." The Federal replied, "We are not sir," at the same time making a quick motion with his hand to his side, when the valiant Captain fired, and down went a Federal "makin' house." He followed—and turned out to be the venerable (Capt. Wilson, of Bull's staff, who placed the Federal flag on the capitol at Nashville.

Morgan the Terror of the Federals

We have before us the "Louisville Journal" of the 15th instant. The late attorney of Capt. Morgan to capture a Federal General has gone No. 1, and here is the Journal's account of it:

"It is said that an attempt was made near Laverne, Tennessee, a few days ago, by Morgan's cavalry, to capture (Gen. Buell and two or three members of his staff. The story goes that Gen. Buell was on horseback, and as he approached a tall gate the longer warned him of the close proximity of the rebel cavalry. Buell, then the cavalry approached the gate, after Gen. Buell and his staff had retired, charged the keeper of the gate with disclosing their plans to Gen. Buell and then killed him."

Our readers will recollect the version of this affair given by a Yankee prisoner in the city of New York, a "rescue" of the "Chatterbox" Cavalier, which appeared in our paper yesterday. The readers of the "Chatterbox" correspondent, "Nepos," in his letter of the 12th instant said: "Morgan is a Kentuckian—the intimate friend of General Buell—and it is said, has taken an oath to get possession of a prisoner for whom the Yankees will be glad to exchange a C. A. E. E."

We are in possession of information that the Yankee General was invited by a Calhoun man, some distance from Nashville, to come out and dine with him; that Morgan, by a contrivance of his own, which nobody else could have conceived, was made acquainted with the fact of the invitation being extended, and of its acceptance, and was, with his men, posted at a point where he would have caught him and his staff, but for a gate-keeper, who knew Morgan was about, and proved to be a traitor to his country. The swift judgment visited upon him by Morgan for his treason was a righteous one.

Outraged Captain John H. Morgan Again

THE MOST DARING FEAT YET! The newspaper fraternity owe a heavy debt of gratitude to that gallant partisan leader, Captain John H. Morgan, of Kentucky, for furnishing them during the past few months, such abundant material for the most spicy paragraphs and interesting articles, by his many dashing exploits against the Yankees. He is incessantly on the move, appearing suddenly and unexpectedly at one point, and within the next twenty-four hours quite as suddenly and unexpectedly at some other place more than a hundred miles distant. He is a perfect terror to the Yankees and has inspired them with greater fear than all the army of General Johnston besides. His last feat we are just apprised of by a gentleman direct from Louisville, and is the most daring and successful we have yet recorded.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., Capt. Morgan, with forty of his men, suddenly appeared at Gallatin, Tenn., 25 miles the other side of Nashville. After catching all the Union men in the place, and confining them in a guard house, Capt. Morgan, dressed in a Federal uniform, proceeded to the telegraphic office at the town. Entering the office, the following conversation took place between Capt. Morgan and the telegraphic operator, a blustering fellow:

Captain Morgan.—"Good day, sir! What news have you?"

Operator.—"Nothing, sir, except it is reported that a—d—d rebel Capt. John Morgan is on the side of the Cumberland with some of his cavalry. I wish I could get sight of them—a rascal. I'd make a hole through him larger than he would find pleasure in."

While thus speaking, the operator drew a fine navy revolver and flourished it as if to satisfy his visitor how desperately he would use the instrument in case he should meet with the famous rebel Captain.

"Do you know who I am?" quietly remarked Capt. Morgan, continuing the conversation.

"I have not that pleasure," remarked the operator.

"Well, I am Captain Morgan," responded the gentleman.

At these words the operator's cheeks blanched, his knees shook, the revolver dropped from his hands, and he sunk to the floor. He literally "wilted."

After the frightened individual had recovered himself sufficiently, Capt. Morgan required him to telegraph some messages to Louisville, among others, one to President of the Journal, politely offering to act as his escort on his proposed visit to Nashville. Then taking the operator with him as a prisoner, Capt. Morgan with his men awaited the arrival of the train from Bowling Green for Nashville.

In due time the train came, thundering in. Capt. Morgan at once seized it, and taking five Federal officers who were passengers and the engineer of the train prisoners, he burned to cinders all of the cars with their contents, and then filling the locomotive with turpentine, shut down all the valves and started it towards Nashville. Before it had run eight hundred yards, the accumulation of steam caused it to explode, shivering it into a thousand atoms. Capt. Morgan then started Southward with his prisoners and made his way safely to the Confederate camp.

The bridge over Barron River beyond Bowling Green, has not yet been rebuilt, and the Federals had only one locomotive and one train of cars, with which to do all their business between Bowling Green and Nashville. The serious damage inflicted upon the Federals by this dashing exploit may be appreciated from this fact.

Capt. Morgan

The Knoxville Register, in alluding to Capt. Morgan's late exploit, says he "captured 10 prisoners, including 10 officers, besides one Yankee telegraph operator, the United States mail, and \$50,000 in gold."

Message from Lincoln

Washington, March 7.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following Message:

"Citizens of the South, and House of Representatives:

"I transmit to you the report of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to adopt or reject it.

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States North of such parts will then say—the Union for which we have struggled is being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States intending it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation make it no event to the more Southern, that in no event, will the former join the latter in their pro-secessionist policy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the more financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the general Government sets up no claim of right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, regarding as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message, last December, I thought it to say: "The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical recognition of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and a would at once cease."

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such a measure is indispensable, or it is obviously premature, and I cannot say that it is premature. The proposition made is an offer, only. I think it is better to make no offer to ask each

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THE ROMAN CORRESPONDENT.—The Rome correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy, says that the "Noble of Rome," are now turning out every week a number of cannon of large calibre and superior workmanship. They have also in successful operation a large gun factory, which is making muskets and rifles by steam. The different churches in a number of cities and towns, in Georgia, are sending their church bells to Rome, to be moulded into cannon.

GEN. JOHN H. BURNETT.—The announcement has several times been made in the papers that Col. John H. Burnett, of the 10th Ala. Reg't, had been promoted to the office of Brigadier-General, but these statements afterwards proved to be premature. We now however, have the pleasure of informing our readers, that his appointment is a fact beyond question.

This appointment we may truly say has been worthily conferred, when we take into consideration the thorough military education, genius and skill of Gen. Burnett, his personal gallantry and bravery, his long and faithful service in the old and new governments and his ardent devotion to the cause of Southern independence.

Lincoln's Message, and what they say about it.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper, Lincoln's emancipation message, which has been approved by more than two-thirds of his Congress. This message admits that Congress has no right to interfere with slavery in the States, and exposes their weakness and misgivings in several important particulars. We find it in most of our Southern papers, published as a part of the history of the times, and dismiss it without further comment.

We noticed some days since, copied from a northern paper, a part of the debate in the Lincoln Congress; where an abolition member introduced a bill to emancipate and colonize the slaves in the Southern States. Another member objected to the colonization on the ground of its expense, estimating it at three or four hundred dollars each and said they must retain the emancipated negroes at cheap wages, to make cotton—he was in favor of sending off and colonizing their masters. A third member objected to colonizing the masters—said he had a cheaper and more expeditious manner of disposing of them—he would hang them up the first tree or lamp post.

It did not appear how these doughty champions finally disposed of their knotty question. But since their recent victories, they talk as confidently and disclose their plans as freely as if they had already conquered and utterly subjugated the South. It is well for the Southern people that it is so, that the mask is thrown off, and that in future there need be no doubt or equivocation as to what they are fighting for, and what they have to gain or lose.

Patriotism of Southern Ladies.

As early as November last, the ladies of our town and county, received credit in the Richmond papers for \$1,000 worth of clothing and hospital supplies forwarded to the army in Virginia in addition to this they have since sent large quantities; not only there, but to Pensacola, Mobile and other points. Some ten days ago they sent a valuable box of clothing, medicines and supplies to the hospitals at Atlanta, Ga., and now we have to record another act of their generous devotion. Seeing that contributions were called for, from the ladies for building a gunboat, several young ladies of our place turned out, and in a short time obtained \$157 which was immediately forwarded to Selma. With all this, they show no disposition to "grow weary in well doing."

Since the commencement of this righteous and iniquitous war, we do not remember to have seen a single woman who was not thoroughly imbued with principles and sentiments of Southern independence; and we will take the liberty just here to say, that if the men had been as true and united, this war would very probably have been virtually ended before now.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

JESSE, a negro boy, about 16 years of age, the property of Abel Phillips, Esq., was committed to our jail one day last week, upon a charge of having committed a rape upon a white girl 11 years of age. A true bill was found by the Grand Jury, then in session, and the case came up for trial on Saturday last. The proof being clear and decisive the Jury were out only 20 or 30 minutes, when they returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced by his honor Judge Heflin to be hung on Thursday the 17th day of April, 1862.

DR. DEWEY regret to hear of the death of **CHARLES SISK,** a member of Capt. Weller's company, from this place, and only son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, C. B. Sisk, Esq. He died at one of the hospitals in Richmond. We hope in a short time to receive an appropriate obituary notice for publication.

Another Cavalry Company.

JOHN E. PRATHER, Esq., formerly Editor of the Chambers Tribune, but for the last eight months in the Confederate army, has been authorized by Gen. Polk to raise a company of Cavalry for the war. Each man to furnish his own horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per day—pay of man and horse \$28 per month. Each recruit will also receive an annual commutation of \$50 and \$50 bounty. The government will furnish free of charge, saddles, bridles, halters, spurs, and all camp equipment. Capt. Prather has the promise of being furnished with the very best arms, and is recommended by Capt. Bowie, Falkner and Clay, as a gentleman and soldier eminently qualified to command a company. It is desirable to close the organization of the company by the 24th inst. Any person, in this or adjoining Counties, who may wish to enter this pleasant, desirable and efficient branch of the service, can report their names to the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican, or confer directly with Capt. Prather at Lafayette, Ala.

CAMP JEFF DAVIS.

Near Tusculum, Ala., March 22.

EDITOR OF THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper, to address the citizens in the vicinity of Alexandria. Knowing as I do that their patriotism consists in dollars and cents, and that they have a great feeling for poor soldiers, as they manifested that by the interest they took in helping me to raise my company. There are some good and true men, but these men with few exceptions are of limited means. There are some few however who have means, yet they so expressed themselves as having been too well raised to stand the camp life. Some sympathized with the rich boys in Capt. Woodruff's company, that they have to mess and mix with the poor boys, such shame is not a disgrace, but to remain at home at such a perilous time, under the call of our country, and suck the life blood of soldiers who are in the tented field, is such a stain upon the escutcheon of any man's claim to honor should be marked so as future generations shall know them. I cannot keep from mentioning something about the patriotism of my friend Alec Jones, he was disposed to go with me but he did not. I am unable to say what the causes or circumstances were, but one thing is certain if he has not enlisted he ought to be forced to go and fight for his property and liberty. But to return to the citizens of Alexandria, the high ways, by-ways, and cross-roads they took in circulating falsehoods is rather too much; they would tell some that my company was full, others they would tell it was disbanded, &c.; from some men we received no accommodations whatever, but others did all that was in their power; for which in behalf of the company I return our thanks. If such conduct as the former were in East Tenn., they, the actors would be branded as traitors to their country; but there in their present location, their property saves them. We had enough and rugged roads from Greensport to Tusculum. At Rome we were camped for, but at Chattanooga on Friday night after we left Rome, we were in the rain and storm, could get no quarters at all, and the consequence is, I have several men very sick. There is one I consider dangerous. W. J. A. Smith, J. P. Brown, J. Gardner, J. Walker, Mr. Dickey, W. Pettit, G. Bush, and ten others that are on the sick report, but all will be able for duty in a few days. My boys all appear satisfied and easy controlled, we have all our tents, blankets and ready for service. We drill six hours per day—dress parade every evening. This is Saturday and wash-day—the boys are enjoying themselves well some are gone to Tusculum, about one mile distant. We have plenty to eat—we draw bacon, flour, meal, coffee, sugar, peas, vinegar, molasses, &c. The fact is, we live well and have plenty of money we cannot spend what we have only for medicines and cooking utensils.

I can say in truth that there has not been the first one of my men here least disguised in spirits since we left home, with one exception, and he is straight now; and makes a good soldier. I do not know how long we will remain here, but one thing is certain, something is intended here, for there is a considerable force concentrating at this place, and various reports are in circulation. I think in a few days, the Yankees will make an attack either here or some other point. Buell and his force are at or near Columbia, Tenn., some 80 miles distant, but what direction he will take we don't know, it is believed it will be here, or Huntsville, or Corinth. I would be pleased to receive the Republican from Jacksonville, at least as long as we remain here.

S. D. McLELLAN.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mrs. M. Miller on Thursday evening the 20th inst., by the Rev. R. C. Ragan, Lieut. B. P. Ryan to Miss P. E. Hagley daughter of J. M. Hagley, all of Calhoun County, Ala.

We congratulate both Lieut. and Miss Hagley, and hope they will be happy and successful in their married life. Our country calls and he must go, to assist in driving back the foe.

The following letter was sent back with the remains of Thomas G. Caver, and his friend requested it published.

FEBRUARY 22d, 1862.

DEAR ANNIE:

It is with a sad heart and heavy pen that I attempt this sad duty, knowing the sad and heartrending news that await you. I cannot refrain from writing you a few lines. Thy beloved brother is no more. He died unexpectedly, this morning about 10 o'clock. His illness was short, and his death unexpected. Being detailed this morning, I left him as I thought—the doctors had been giving it—and thinking as soon as the influence of the medicine would die he would wake up in his right mind. But alas! on my return in the evening, meeting with one of my comrades, his nurse, I enquired, "How is Tom?" His reply was, "He is dead!"

Little did I dream it when I left him in the morning, but alas! death had entered and taken from our midst a kind and beloved messmate, a true and faithful friend. He has fallen like many others of our brave boys in arms, in the defence of his country, and I hope in that better world above, where sorrows and fears are felt no more.

Oh! if he had been in his right mind so as he could have talked with us, so we could have written it to his dear father and sisters, alas! he was under the influence of morphia. He often asked us at night to sing, last night while they were singing I went to his bedside caught hold of his hand, he said they do not sing as well as you all did last night. After they quit singing, he asked Jerry to sing: "How tedious and tasteless the hours," to the tune his dear sister had so oft sung. Finding Jerry did not know it, he sang the first verse through by himself, after which we sang it through the best we could—when well I have heard him often say I would give almost anything to hear my sister sing—he who longed so to sing with us below, I hope now sings above as angels do.

We deeply mourn his loss and would sympathize with his bereft sister. To offer our sympathy is all that we can do, for the Lord giveth and taketh away, he seeth not as man seeth, but doeth all things for the best. Then let us submit to his righteous will, knowing that it will be long before we meet follow.

I had promised Tommie to write a letter for him to day, but little did I think it would be one of this nature. They expect to leave with his body for home in a few minutes. May the Lord uphold and support you in this sad hour is the prayer of

YOUR FRIEND F.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.
CIRCUIT COURT SPRING TERM, 1862.
To his Honor, John T. Heflin, Judge Presiding.

After the lucid and copious charge of your Honor, running through nearly all the common law and statutory of forces cognizable by our body, and the efficient assistance rendered us by the intelligent and urbane special solicitor, George W. Warren, Esq., the discharge of our duties was a matter of less difficulty, than but we have been left to grope our way through the dark.

The officers of the Court, deserve a favorable notice, for the manifest disposition shown to facilitate our business. From the report of the County Treasurer, we find he is able to pay claims up to \$14, and since making out said report he has paid in to the Treasury \$118 49. There is also in the treasury \$245 44 of the payment of State witnesses—a fact that speaks well for our regular solicitor.

The fee books and office of the Judge of Probate and circuit clerk, we found as usual correct and in good condition. The official bonds we find good as far as we are able to judge.

The jury particularly the Jurors still need repair, but we understand it is under contract.

The appearance of roads, we think have never been in the habit of making proper reports, and in future should be more strictly attended to.

If, the Grand Jury, feel unwilling to ask to be discharged, without expressing war of probation, of the well timed proclamation of our patriotic Governor, perceptibly stimulating the conversion of grain, into wheat spirits, and our belief, that every lover of our country, in this day of trial, will sustain him in this most righteous exercise of his prerogative.

And in connection with this measure, we would beg leave respectfully to recommend, that our best lands, add redeemed exertions be applied to the production of corn to the entire or nearly entire exclusion of the cotton crop.

Believing that under the most favorable results it will require all the grain and other provision we can produce to sustain the brave and devoted defenders of our liberties, who may be exposed to the hardships of war, and at the same time to maintain their families at home.

Beseeching a merciful God, who holds the destiny of nations in his hand, to smile upon us and our cause, and in his own good time to restore to

our country the blessings of peace of plenty and happiness, making us a purer and better people.

And we would enjoin upon each and every individual to bear up with manly firmness under every disaster, and never to despond, remembering that the dearer the cost of our liberties the higher will be the estimation of them.

"Our cause is just."
"In God is our trust."

We would further recommend a spirit of industry, economy, self sacrifice and charity, which if properly cultivated, will dispel the demon of speculation and self aggrandizement.

Having performed the duties assigned us, we hope, without fear, favor or affection, we now beg to be discharged.

J. D. HUCK, Foreman.
Geo. STEPHENS, C. WILSON.
W. KENNEDY, Wm. HARRIS.
S. K. BORDEN, J. G. POWERS,
S. T. WALKER, E. H. NEIGHBORS,
J. C. MACALEY, JACKSON DICKIE,
E. A. BARKER, H. F. VERNON,
WARREN HARRIS.

The Cost of the War to the North.

The North is beginning to feel the immense cost of this war, and her resources are becoming exhausted under its burden. The Milwaukee (Wis.) News in calculating the expenses of the war, says:

The expenses of the government, according to the New York Tribune, are over \$3,000,000 per day. This at the rate of five cents per day for every man, woman and child in the Northern States. At this rate, the war costs Wisconsin over \$116,000 every day, and nearly \$10,000 every hour, and over \$150 every minute between sunrise and sunset. The whole expense for one year would build a comfortable house for every family in the Northern States. It would pay the ordinary expenses of all the State Governments for twenty years. It would buy nearly one half of all the farms in the Northern States. It would take all the wheat produced in Wisconsin for 12 months to pay its preparation of 12 months. Such is the cost of the war.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in its article, says: For want of government revenues, and an adequate tax law, government credit is daily more and more at discount. For the future, if the war ended to-morrow, we shall do well if we get on with an expenditure of two hundred millions annually. A large standing army will be required, the cost of which for each man, rank and file, is one thousand dollars per year. It is estimated in the financial circles, that on the 1st of July next, we shall have an annual interest account of forty millions of dollars.

A Theory of the Rain.

May it not be that the excessive rains of the present season are due to the heavy commanding attending the operations of the contending armies? This supposition is very nearly in accordance with the theory of Professor Espy, the "storm king," who held that by the disturbance of the atmospheric currents, occasioned by large fire-rolling up columns of air, rain might be produced. We recollect that during the campaign in Crimea, eastern Europe was visited with extraordinary rains, and the operation of the war was greatly impeded by the rains and floods that occurred.

The battle of Bull's Run was immediately followed by remarkable rains for several days, which commenced in Virginia and extended throughout the whole country.

It is more over a noteworthy fact that our rains during this year have been attended by a degree of thunder and lightning very unusual in the winter—favoring the supposition that the clouds have been suddenly concentrated, like the more gradual process of the winter months.

It is hardly necessary to add facts to show the great and wide spread agitation of the atmosphere produced by discharges of cannon or other loud reports. Every one has experience in the breaking of window panes by the discharge of a single six or twelve pounder, and the rattling of windows by a volley of thunder. We remember a report of the ascent of a balloon from New York a number of years ago, on a 31st of July or other joyous occasion on which cannon were fired. It is reported that while he was at an altitude of a mile or more, each discharge so violently affected the air as almost to overturn his balloon and that the agitation of the atmosphere was so great as to hurry his return to land. Even on the water such discharges have a very great effect—witness the frequent raising of dead bodies by firing cannon, and the killing of the fish about Pensacola during the late heavy bombardment there.

Such facts and coincidences, we think, render quite plausible the theory that the unusual and extraordinary rains with which we have been visited during the present war have some connection with the warlike operations. Both rational deductions from known facts and the observation of concurrent phenomena favor the idea. —Columbian Engineer.

RE Since the capture of Fort Henry the Yankees have been prowling up and down the Tennessee River on a trading expedition, selling coffee at ten and bacon at six cents, and trying to make friends among the people. Last Saturday, emboldened by their success they landed at Pittsburg, near Hamburg, Tenn., who set out on an exploring expedition. In their travels they came across the 18 Louisiana Reg't, who not appreciating their kind motives and either lacking the money or inclination to trade, pitched into them and drove them like frightened sheep back to their iron plated boats, killing 18 of them. The Louisianians lost four more. —Tusculum Tribune, 7th inst.

List of officers and privates of "Ralls Rifles."
Rifles:
Captain M. J. Alexander.
First Lieut. A. W. Patterson.
2d Lieut. John Billingsley.
3d Lieut. W. P. Hughes.
4th Lieut. L. J. Swords.
Orderly J. J. Herndon.
2d Serg't Green B. Carnes.
4th Serg't S. L. Reedy.
5th Serg't J. W. Minton.
1st Corporal J. W. Freeman.
2d " W. M. Minton.
3d " W. K. D. Slattery.
4th " J. J. Kennedy.

W. Conch, D. H. Minton.
S. Arrington, J. W. Hints.
J. C. Hyatt, A. M. Howard.
I. Kirkpatrick, A. J. Harlow.
S. Z. Walker, H. W. Antony.
J. G. B. Walker, F. B. Parlow.
F. P. Walker, J. D. Bai d.
J. H. Baley, W. T. Green.
Dr. J. Willingham, W. Campbell.
J. Peak, G. P. McLaughlin.
W. Gibson, W. T. Tuttle.
J. M. Coley, G. W. Smith.
R. E. Parker, R. J. Davis.
Wm. S. Parker, G. W. Davis.
J. P. Parker, J. L. Pruett.
J. J. Herndon, Wm. S. Williams.
Wm. J. Steel, D. D. Baker.
J. D. S. Gowens, C. A. Slattery.
S. L. Reedy, A. Slattery.
J. Terry, M. C. Freeman.
G. W. Dancie, A. F. Means.
Eli Frost, E. Gaylor.
C. Arington, J. Strouts.
P. O. Elrod, A. Lokay.
J. Arrington, E. Bell.
G. M. Kirkendell, W. M. Marks.
A. B. Daupsey, J. R. Mcaboe.
W. L. Roberts, T. A. Mcaboe.
M. Sherill, J. Hayney.
A. A. Hollis, F. Griffin.
N. R. Hill, I. Reaves.
B. Ragin.

The above is a correct list of the names of the volunteers belonging to "Ralls Rifles" who were mustered into the Confederate service for term of three years or the war.

M. J. ALEXANDER,
Capt. of "Ralls Rifles."

Latest News.

NEWSPAPER, March 20.
Later advice received from the North state that the Federal House of Representatives has responded to the Message of President Lincoln (reported in a previous dispatch) by passing the following resolution:
Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such changes of system.
The resolution was adopted by the following vote—yeas 88, nays 31.
The Federals renewed their fire on Island No. 10 yesterday, but accomplished nothing.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.
A special dispatch to the Picayune, dated Tusculum, Ala., the 20th inst., gives the following interesting intelligence:
The enemy have appeared in force with seven gunboats at the mouth of Yellow Creek on the Tennessee River, twelve miles below Eastport and eight miles below Corinth. It is reported that they are cutting out a road to Corinth, and their advance last night was within nine miles of Corinth.

A conflict at that point is believed to be imminent.
The intrepid Capt. John Morgan, with his gallant cavalry command, are still busy in the daring and harassing guerrilla movements upon the enemy. On an expedition, two days ago, he penetrated to the vicinity of Gallatin, Tennessee, twenty five miles north of Nashville, where he burnt a freight train loaded with enemy's stores, destroyed the locomotive, and captured a live Federal Colonel and five of his men.

Andy Johnson assumed the Provisional Governorship of Tennessee by Federal authority, on the 12th inst., and made a speech, in which he said that he came to support the rights of the Unionists in Tennessee. His audience was composed of Federal soldiers.
Maynard and Etheridge accompanied Johnson.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.
Later advice received at Memphis from Island No. 10, and telegraphed here, give interesting particulars of the fight Tuesday at Island No. 10. It appears that the Federals opened the attack on our batteries with nine gunboats, and was kept up vigorously at last accounts.

Soldiers who came down the river to Memphis report that it was the general belief that the enemy had evacuated New Madrid and returned to Paducah for the purpose of reinforcing the army marching on Corinth.

It is reported that President Davis is at Jackson, Tenn.
The enemy are known to be advancing in large force on the Tennessee river, for the purpose of cutting off the Memphis and Charleston Road near Corinth. Our troops are moving in large force in the same direction.

MEMPHIS, March 20.
The Federal river fleet, consisting of eight gunboats and six mortar boats kept up fire at intervals on our position at Island No. 10 during Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. On Monday they made a desperate attack, but were driven back in haste by the well-kept

and vigorous fire of our batteries. Each day one of their gunboats was shelled, and several were disabled. Monday, they kept firing, and our batteries on Tuesday. If we are to carry our works they will doubtless attempt to keep up a slow fire until our ammunition is exhausted, or the

WHOLE NO. 1320

...probably could cut the price to \$50.

[illegible]

to borrow any money from
any other country, and they have a government
policy of minimizing paper money
circulation. It is no hope of keeping up the
high of refusing the dollar that it is
the South. Still there would be some
they could stop where they now
they might feel free to think some
relations with the South and have
very independent Southerners will
the same as Northern may al-
ways hope that he will get some of it
the frightful current expenditure
stopped, or how the war can be
it is perhaps premature to spec-
Nor do we intend to calculate
in power of capital is immediately
deserve on such a question
it has such imperishable and in-
for each unbroken masses of
that no more financial diffi-
can strangle her. She may, I
circumulate over and over again
in every capital, she shares, and
again and thrives. But at such
as this the interests of money
is likely to be of great confidence
We are much misinfor-
mation of the commercial body
great cities of Federal America
recently voted against, and it
is not all up and down. We
second hand and unprofitable
university bill, and a common
solution is to protect it when it ex-
to maturity.

of Georgia, has suspended shipment of cotton over the Western Atlantic Railroad; until further notice. The reason is, to believe that cotton being shipped to points in the South, is for the use of the enemy.

Misses.—A rich Gold vein has just opened about a mile from Dr. Hamilton & Co.'s mine, from 8 to 12 feet thick and bids to be the richest ever worked in this State. The company are preparing it on a large scale, together with other property, 800,000 lbs. of iron ore so far developed as to be able to put 1,000 additional in operation, of 12 tons each, will reduce from 12 to 4 tons the cost of the ore from the mine. There are also large quantities of iron ore, of three of them and on the mine at the head of the canal 100 years' time will bring 100 tons of iron ore into the mill through a plant box, which will save the cost of 100 tons of iron ore.

De Montfort

NORTHERN ANTI-SLAVES.—The Sen-
ator, it is stated, has just pas-
sage with only *four* dissent-
ers, memorializing Congress to
earn the whole servile popula-
tion is a development of North-
wards us, which every man
now and weigh." It is the very
of inactivity and is conceived
of the idea of the extinction in
of fire of the whole Southern
What then, should be the fol-
lowing desperate courage, which
us when we know that, failing
of course, we must fall into the
the conquerors, who hate us
strated which can be saved only
extinction.

[illegible]

From the House has passed a bill to admit... The House has passed a bill to admit...

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Great Battle near Corinth. Federals captured with great slaughter.

Fight Batteries Captured by the Confederates.

Mobile, April 6. A great battle was fought above Corinth this morning. Our soldiers attacked the Federals with immense bravery and valor, and drove the enemy back with great slaughter, capturing eight batteries and many prisoners.

Richmond, April 4. A letter to the Examiner says that Col. Ashby was fighting the enemy all day last Wednesday. He first fought them in the streets of Woodstock and then in Edinburg. He lost seven men. The enemy are advancing.

Richmond, April 5. It is reported that there has been fighting going on near Yorktown all day. The report is generally credited that the enemy attacked our lines at 10:12 o'clock, and by their gunboats, and continued fighting until 12, when they ceased firing. Our troops maintained their position. An official dispatch was received at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, saying that there had been no general engagement, but the armies were near each other, and a great battle was impending.

Richmond, April 6. The reports of heavy skirmish near Yorktown yesterday have been confirmed by official dispatches. The general opinion is, that the fighting would be resumed to-day. Nothing later has been received this morning.

LATER FROM TENNESSEE!

BATTLE OF SHILOH!

Federals driven from every position!

Gen. A. S. Johnston Killed.

FIGHT STILL GOING ON!

Richmond, April 7. To St. Louis, April 6. The following is from the Adviser & Register's special despatch: Corinth, April 6, p. m. The battle continues fierce and furious. The enemy are stubbornly resisting their fate, while the Southerners continue to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back.

Our loss heavy. Our men are in good spirits and thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand. All fight well, but the Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana troops display splendid gallantry.

The 21st Alabama regiment covered themselves with glory. This regiment captured two batteries.

The 1st Louisiana regiment of regulars took a battery.

General Burnside-Johnson, of the Donelson prisoners, who subsequently made good his escape, is wounded.

It is now night, and the enemy are in full retreat, and the Confederates are in hot pursuit of them.

I write from the enemy's camp and on Federal paper.

Large numbers of Federal prisoners have already been taken.

We expect to capture the greater part of the Federal army.

We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army.

The battle is still raging with terrible fury.

We have captured General Prentiss, and a large number of officers.

General Albert Sydney Johnston fell at half past 2 o'clock. His leg was torn by a shell, and a minute ball struck him in his body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops at the head of his army in the arms of victory.

Gen. Prentiss was captured. He says the Federals had 35,000 men in the field. They had eighteen batteries engaged, mostly of which were captured.

Two thousand prisoners have been captured and sent to our rear.

It is reported here that our forces are driving the Federals back to the river, and are attempting to cross on the reports.

From the Southern Confederacy. (Private dispatch.)

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHIEF JUSTICE, April 7, 1862.

To the Honorable, John T. Heflin, Judge Presiding.

After the rapid and copious charge of your Honor, running through nearly all the common law and statutory of the common law and statutory of the efficient assistance rendered, as by the intelligent and urbane special solicitor, George W. Walden, Esq., the discharge of my duties was a matter of less difficulty than had we have been left to grope our way through the dark.

The officers of the Court, deserve a favorable notice, for the manifest disposition shown to facilitate our business. From the reports of the County Treasurer, we find he is able to pay claims up to no. 611, and since making out said report the Sheriff has paid in to the Treasury \$148.49. There is also in the Treasury \$545.33 for the payment of State Debts—a fact that speaks for our regular solicitor.

The fee books and offices of the Judge of Probate and circuit clerk, we found as usual correct and in good condition.

The official bonds we find good as far as we are able to judge.

The jail, particularly the dungeons still need repair. Let us understand it is under contract.

The apportioners of roads, we think have never been in the habit of making proper reports, and in future should be more strictly attended to.

W. H. Grand Jury, feel unwilling to ask to be discharged, without expressing our appreciation of the well timed proclamation of our patriotic Governor, promulgating the conversion of grain, into ardent spirits, and our belief that every lover of our country, in this day of trial, will sustain him in this most righteous exercise of his prerogative.

And in connection with this measure, we would have leave respectfully to recommend, that your last lands, and undoubted exertion be applied to the production of corn to the entire or nearly entire exclusion of the cotton crop.

Believing that under the most favorable results it will require all the grain and other provision we can produce to sustain the brave and devoted defenders of our liberties, who may be exposed to the hardships of war, and at the same time to maintain their families at home.

Bequeathing a mercurial God who holds the destiny of nations in his hand, to smile upon our cause, and in his own good time to restore to our country the blessings of peace and plenty and happiness to the poor and better people.

And we would enjoin upon each and every individual to bear up, with manly firmness under every disaster, and never to despair, remembering that the dearest cost of our liberties is the higher will be the extinction of them.

"Our cause it is just. In God is our trust."

We would further recommend a spirit of industry, economy, self sacrifice and charity, which if properly cultivated, will dispel the demon of speculation and self aggrandizement.

Having performed the duties assigned us, we hope, without fear, favor or affection, we now beg to be discharged.

JNO. D. HOKK, Foreman.

GEO. STEPHENS, C. WILSON.

W. KENNEDY, WM. HUBBARD.

S. K. BOWMAN, J. G. POWERS.

S. J. WHITNEY, BENJ. NEIGHBORNS.

G. L. ALEXANDER, JACKSON DICKER.

E. A. PARKER, H. F. VERNON.

WARREN HARRIS.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., March 31st 1862.

Am. M. L. H. Blacky John 1

Anderson L. M. L. Blacky John 1

Alexander, Mathias 2

Ashby Nancy 1

Bryles Lacey 1

Booth John 1

Beard Robt. E. 1

Banks Wm. 1

Brown E. Miss 1

Bonds P. Miss 1

Brant A. R. 1

Clark M. Miss 1

Chandler David 1

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WARREN HARRIS.

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Alexander, Mathias 2

Ashby Nancy 1

Bryles Lacey 1

Booth John 1

Beard Robt. E. 1

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Brown E. Miss 1

Bonds P. Miss 1

Brant A. R. 1

Clark M. Miss 1

Chandler David 1

From the Southern Confederacy. (Private dispatch.)

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHIEF JUSTICE, April 7, 1862.

To the Honorable, John T. Heflin, Judge Presiding.

After the rapid and copious charge of your Honor, running through nearly all the common law and statutory of the common law and statutory of the efficient assistance rendered, as by the intelligent and urbane special solicitor, George W. Walden, Esq., the discharge of my duties was a matter of less difficulty than had we have been left to grope our way through the dark.

The officers of the Court, deserve a favorable notice, for the manifest disposition shown to facilitate our business. From the reports of the County Treasurer, we find he is able to pay claims up to no. 611, and since making out said report the Sheriff has paid in to the Treasury \$148.49. There is also in the Treasury \$545.33 for the payment of State Debts—a fact that speaks for our regular solicitor.

The fee books and offices of the Judge of Probate and circuit clerk, we found as usual correct and in good condition.

The official bonds we find good as far as we are able to judge.

The jail, particularly the dungeons still need repair. Let us understand it is under contract.

The apportioners of roads, we think have never been in the habit of making proper reports, and in future should be more strictly attended to.

W. H. Grand Jury, feel unwilling to ask to be discharged, without expressing our appreciation of the well timed proclamation of our patriotic Governor, promulgating the conversion of grain, into ardent spirits, and our belief that every lover of our country, in this day of trial, will sustain him in this most righteous exercise of his prerogative.

And in connection with this measure, we would have leave respectfully to recommend, that your last lands, and undoubted exertion be applied to the production of corn to the entire or nearly entire exclusion of the cotton crop.

Believing that under the most favorable results it will require all the grain and other provision we can produce to sustain the brave and devoted defenders of our liberties, who may be exposed to the hardships of war, and at the same time to maintain their families at home.

Bequeathing a mercurial God who holds the destiny of nations in his hand, to smile upon our cause, and in his own good time to restore to our country the blessings of peace and plenty and happiness to the poor and better people.

And we would enjoin upon each and every individual to bear up, with manly firmness under every disaster, and never to despair, remembering that the dearest cost of our liberties is the higher will be the extinction of them.

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